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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

MILORD, MARCEAU

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2682

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/698,498	Applicant(s) ROFOUGARAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Marceau Milord	Art Unit 2682	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 June 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-6, 8-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sutardja et al (US Patent No 5686867) in view of Nardi (US Patent No 5341110).

Regarding claim 1, Sutardja et al discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising: an oscillator having a tuning input, and an output with a tunable frequency responsive to the tuning input (col. 3, lines 37- 67; col. 4, line 53- col. 5, line 30).

However, Sutardia et al does not specifically disclose the feature of a mixer to mix the oscillator output with a second signal to produce a mixed signal; and a phase detector outputting an error signal which is a function of a phase difference between the mixed signal and an input signal, the error signal being applied to the tuning input.

On the other hand, Nardi, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a phase-locking oscillator circuit having improved phase noise characteristics. The oscillator circuit includes a tuned oscillator for providing a carrier signal at a tunable carrier frequency (col. 2, lines 43- 62). Furthermore, Nardi shows in figure 3, a phase detector 116, which operates to generate an error signal based on either the frequency or phase difference between the RF output signal and a reference signal provided by a reference oscillator 124. The error signal is supplied to a loop filter circuit 130 connected in a feedback loop configuration between the YIG tuned oscillator, phase modulator and phase comparator (col. 3, lines 28- 65; col. 4, lines 27- 43; col. 5, lines 2- 22; col. 5, lines 41- 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Nardi to the CMOS phase-lock loop circuit of Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 2, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), wherein the oscillator comprises a voltage controlled oscillator, the tuning input being responsive to a voltage of the error signal (col. 2, lines 40-55; col. 3, lines 59-64; col. 4, line 63- col. 5, line 20).

Regarding claim 3, Sutardja et al as applied to claim 1 above differs from claim 3 in the present invention, in that Sutardja fails to disclose a bandpass filter to filter the mixed signal before being applied to the phase detector, the filtered mixed signal comprising a difference frequency between the tuned frequency of the oscillator output and a frequency of the second signal

Nardi, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a phase-locking oscillator circuit having improved phase noise characteristics. The oscillator circuit includes a tuned oscillator for providing a carrier signal at a tunable carrier frequency (col. 2, lines 43- 62). Furthermore, Nardi shows in figure 3, a phase detector 116, which operates to generate an error signal based on either the frequency or phase difference between the RF output signal and a reference signal provided by a reference oscillator 124. The error signal is supplied to a loop filter circuit 130 connected in a feedback loop configuration between the YIG tuned oscillator, phase modulator and phase comparator (col. 3, lines 28- 65; col. 4, lines 27- 43; col. 5, lines 2- 22; col. 5, lines 41- 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Nardi to the CMOS phase-lock loop circuit of Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 4, Sutardja et al as applied to claim 3 above differs from claim 4 in the present invention, in that Sutardja fails to disclose a limiter to limit the filtered mixed signal from the filter before being applied to the phase detector.

Nardi, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a phase-locking oscillator circuit having improved phase noise characteristics. The oscillator circuit includes a tuned oscillator for providing a carrier signal at a tunable carrier frequency (col. 2, lines 43- 62). Furthermore, Nardi shows in figure 3, a phase detector 116, which operates to generate an error signal based on either the frequency or phase difference between the RF output signal and a reference signal provided by a reference oscillator 124. The error signal is supplied to a loop filter circuit 130

Art Unit: 2682

connected in a feedback loop configuration between the YIG tuned oscillator, phase modulator and phase comparator (col. 3, lines 28- 65; col. 4, lines 27- 43; col. 5, lines 2- 22; col. 5, lines 41- 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Nardi to the CMOS phase-lock loop circuit of Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 5, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising a charge pump disposed between the phase detector and the oscillator.

Regarding claim 6, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising a loop filter disposed between the phase detector and the oscillator.

Regarding claim 8, Sutardja et al discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising: a tunable oscillator having a tuning input (col. 3, lines 37- 67; col. 4, line 53- col. 5, line 30).

However, Sutardja et al does not specifically disclose the feature of a mixer coupled the oscillator; and a phase detector having a first input coupled to the mixer, a second input adapted to receive an input signal, and an output coupled to the tuning input.

On the other hand, Nardi, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a phase-locking oscillator circuit having improved phase noise characteristics. The oscillator circuit includes a tuned oscillator for providing a carrier signal at a tunable carrier frequency (col. 2, lines 43- 62).

Art Unit: 2682

Furthermore, Nardi shows in figure 3, a phase detector 116, which operates to generate an error signal based on either the frequency or phase difference between the RF output signal and a reference signal provided by a reference oscillator 124. The error signal is supplied to a loop filter circuit 130 connected in a feedback loop configuration between the YIG tuned oscillator, phase modulator and phase comparator (col. 3, lines 28- 65; col. 4, lines 27- 43; col. 5, lines 2- 22; col. 5, lines 41- 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Nardi to the CMOS phase-lock loop circuit of Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 9, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), wherein the oscillator comprises a voltage controlled oscillator (col. 2, lines 40-55; col. 3, lines 59-64).

Regarding claim 10, Sutardja et al as applied to claim 8 above differs from claim 10 in the present invention, in that Sutardja fails to disclose a bandpass filter coupled between the mixer and the first input of the phase detector.

Nardi, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a phase-locking oscillator circuit having improved phase noise characteristics. The oscillator circuit includes a tuned oscillator for providing a carrier signal at a tunable carrier frequency (col. 2, lines 43- 62). Furthermore, Nardi shows in figure 3, a phase detector 116, which operates to generate an error signal based on either the frequency or phase difference between the RF output signal and a reference signal provided by a reference oscillator 124. The error signal is supplied to a loop filter circuit 130

Art Unit: 2682

connected in a feedback loop configuration between the YIG tuned oscillator, phase modulator and phase comparator (col. 3, lines 28- 65; col. 4, lines 27- 43; col. 5, lines 2- 22; col. 5, lines 41- 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Nardi to the CMOS phase-lock loop circuit of Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 11, Sutardja et al as applied to claim 10 above differs from claim 11 in the present invention, in that Sutardja fails to disclose a limiter coupled between the bandpass filter and the first input of the phase detector.

Nardi, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a phase-locking oscillator circuit having improved phase noise characteristics. The oscillator circuit includes a tuned oscillator for providing a carrier signal at a tunable carrier frequency (col. 2, lines 43- 62). Furthermore, Nardi shows in figure 3, a phase detector 116, which operates to generate an error signal based on either the frequency or phase difference between the RF output signal and a reference signal provided by a reference oscillator 124. The error signal is supplied to a loop filter circuit 130 connected in a feedback loop configuration between the YIG tuned oscillator, phase modulator and phase comparator (col. 3, lines 28- 65; col. 4, lines 27- 43; col. 5, lines 2- 22; col. 5, lines 41- 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Nardi to the CMOS phase-lock loop circuit of Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize

Art Unit: 2682

a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 12, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising a charge pump coupled between the phase detector output and the tuning input of the oscillator (col. 2, lines 35- 55; col. 3, lines 18-49)

Regarding claim 13, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising a loop filter coupled between the phase detector output and the tuning input of the oscillator (col. 4, line 63- col. 5, line 33).

Regarding claim 15, Sutardja et al discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising: oscillator means for generating a first signal having a tunable frequency, the oscillating means comprising tuning means for tuning the frequency of the first signal (col. 3, lines 37- 67; col. 4, line 53- col. 5, line 30).

However, Sutardia et al does not specifically disclose the feature of a mixer means for mixing the first signal with a second signal to produce a mixed signal; and detector means for detecting a phase difference between the mixed signal and an input signal, and generating an error signal which is a function of the phase difference, the tuning means being responsive to the error signal.

On the other hand, Nardi, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a phase-locking oscillator circuit having improved phase noise characteristics. The oscillator circuit includes a

Art Unit: 2682

tuned oscillator for providing a carrier signal at a tunable carrier frequency (col. 2, lines 43- 62). Furthermore, Nardi shows in figure 3, a phase detector 116, which operates to generate an error signal based on either the frequency or phase difference between the RF output signal and a reference signal provided by a reference oscillator 124. The error signal is supplied to a loop filter circuit 130 connected in a feedback loop configuration between the YIG tuned oscillator, phase modulator and phase comparator (col. 3, lines 28- 65; col. 4, lines 27- 43; col. 5, lines 2- 22; col. 5, lines 41- 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Nardi to the CMOS phase-lock loop circuit of Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 16, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), wherein the oscillator means comprises a voltage controlled oscillator, the tuning means being responsive to a voltage of the error signal (col. 2, lines 40-55; col. 3, lines 59-64; col. 4, line 63- col. 5, line 20).

Regarding claim 17, Sutardja et al as applied to claim 15 above differs from claim 17 in the present invention, in that Sutardja fails to disclose a filter means for filtering the mixed signal before being applied to the detector means, the filtered mixed signal comprising a difference frequency between the tuned frequency of the first signal and a frequency of the second signal.

Nardi, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a phase-locking oscillator circuit having improved phase noise characteristics. The oscillator circuit includes a tuned oscillator for

Art Unit: 2682

providing a carrier signal at a tunable carrier frequency (col. 2, lines 43- 62). Furthermore, Nardi shows in figure 3, a phase detector 116, which operates to generate an error signal based on either the frequency or phase difference between the RF output signal and a reference signal provided by a reference oscillator 124. The error signal is supplied to a loop filter circuit 130 connected in a feedback loop configuration between the YIG tuned oscillator, phase modulator and phase comparator (col. 3, lines 28- 65; col. 4, lines 27- 43; col. 5, lines 2- 22; col. 5, lines 41- 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Nardi to the CMOS phase-lock loop circuit of Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 18, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising means for limiting the filtered mixed signal front the filter means before being applied to the detector means (col. 4, line 63- col. 5, line 33).

Regarding claim 19, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising means for sourcing current to the tuning means responsive to the error signal (col. 5, line 1-col. 6, line 17).

Regarding claim 20, Sutardja et al as modified discloses a complimentary metal oxide semiconductor phase lock loop (fig. 1, figs. 10-11, see abstract; col. 2, lines 33- 45), comprising

Art Unit: 2682

means for filtering the error signal from the detecting means before being applied to the tuning means (col. 3, lines 59-64; col. 4, line 63- col. 5, line 20).

1. Claims 7, 14, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sutardja et al (US Patent No 5686867) in view of Nardi (US Patent No 5341110) as applied to claims 1, 8, 15 above, and further in view of Hughes (US Patent No 4270206).

Regarding claim 7, Sutardja and Nardi disclose everything claimed as explained above except a bandpass filter to filter the mixed signal before being applied to the phase detector, the filtered mixed signal comprising a difference frequency between the tuned frequency of the oscillator output and a frequency of the second signal, a limiter to limit the filtered mixed signal from the filter before being applied to the phase detector.

However, Hughes discloses a phase-locked loop which includes a phase detector and a voltage controlled oscillator. The phase detector and the active portions of VCO may be provided by a single CMOS and the integrated circuit. The receiver section includes a bandpass filter amplifier means, having an input connected to receiver input and an output (col. 4, lines 2-28; col. 6, lines 1-43; col. 7, line 41- col. 8, line 17; col. 8, lines 49-67). The input of an inverter means receives the bandpass filter amplifier output signal and provides a linear inversion at inverter, connected to second inputs respectively, of respective first and second mixer means 75 and 76 (col. 7, line 41-col. 8, line 17). Furthermore, the first mixer output has amplitude responsive to the phase difference between the signal at mixer control input and the signals at mixer inputs 75a and 75b. Similarly, second mixer 76 has an output waveform having amplitude responsive to the phase difference between the signal at control input and the signals at mixer inputs 76a and 76b (col. 9, lines 1-34; col. 10, lines 31-55). Therefore, it would have been

Art Unit: 2682

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Hughes to the modified system of Nardi and Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 14, Sutardja and Nardi disclose everything claimed as explained above except a bandpass filter coupled to the mixer, a limiter coupled between the bandpass filter and the first input of the phase detector, a charge pump coupled to the phase detector output, and a loop filter coupled between the charge pump and the tuning input of the oscillator.

However, Hughes discloses a phase-locked loop which includes a phase detector and a voltage controlled oscillator. The phase detector and the active portions of VCO may be provided by a single CMOS and the integrated circuit. The receiver section includes a bandpass filter amplifier means, having an input connected to receiver input and an output (col. 4, lines 2-28; col. 6, lines 1-43; col. 7, line 41- col. 8, line 17; col. 8, lines 49-67). The input of an inverter means receives the bandpass filter amplifier output signal and provides a linear inversion at inverter, connected to second inputs respectively, of respective first and second mixer means 75 and 76 (col. 7, line 41-col. 8, line 17). Furthermore, the first mixer output has amplitude responsive to the phase difference between the signal at mixer control input and the signals at mixer inputs 75a and 75b. Similarly, second mixer 76 has an output waveform having amplitude responsive to the phase difference between the signal at control input and the signals at mixer inputs 76a and 76b (col. 9, lines 1-34; col. 10, lines 31-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Hughes to the modified system of Nardi and Sutardja in order to employ a phase

Art Unit: 2682

modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Regarding claim 21, Sutardja and Nardi disclose everything claimed as explained above except the filtered mixed signal comprising a difference frequency between the tuned frequency of the first signal and a frequency of the second signal, means for limiting the filtered mixed signal from the filter means before being applied to the detector means.

However, Hughes discloses a phase-locked loop which includes a phase detector and a voltage controlled oscillator. The phase detector and the active portions of VCO may be provided by a single CMOS and the integrated circuit. The receiver section includes a bandpass filter amplifier means, having an input connected to receiver input and an output (col. 4, lines 2-28; col. 6, lines 1-43; col. 7, line 41- col. 8, line 17; col. 8, lines 49-67). The input of an inverter means receives the bandpass filter amplifier output signal and provides a linear inversion at inverter, connected to second inputs respectively, of respective first and second mixer means 75 and 76 (col. 7, line 41-col. 8, line 17). Furthermore, the first mixer output has amplitude responsive to the phase difference between the signal at mixer control input and the signals at mixer inputs 75a and 75b. Similarly, second mixer 76 has an output waveform having amplitude responsive to the phase difference between the signal at control input and the signals at mixer inputs 76a and 76b (col. 9, lines 1-34; col. 10, lines 31-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Hughes to the modified system of Nardi and Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on June 1, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's representative argues that Satardja and Nardi were improperly combined.

However, Nardi shows in figure 3, a phase detector which operates to generate an error signal based on the phase difference between the RF output signal and a reference signal provided by a reference oscillator. In addition, the error signal is supplied to a loop filter circuit (see abstract; col. 2, lines 45-57; col. 3, lines 38-57; col. 4, lines 35-43).

Applicant's representative also argues that Nardi fails to teach a bandpass filter to filter the mixed signal before being applied to the phase detector.

Nardi shows in figure 4, a phase detector that provides an error signal to low-frequency path and high-frequency path where the loop filters serve to close low-frequency and high frequency feedback paths. It is considered that loop filters acted as a bandpass filter (see col. 4, lines 39-62; col. 3, lines 46-61).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the Examiner recognizes that references cannot be arbitrarily combined and that there must be some reason why one skilled in the art would be motivated to make the proposed combination of primary and secondary references. In re Nomiya, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975). However, there is no requirement that a motivation to make the modification be expressly articulated. The test for combining references is what the combination of disclosures taken as a whole would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. In re McLaughlin, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). References are evaluated by what they suggest to one versed in the art, rather than by their specific

Art Unit: 2682

disclosure. In re Bozec, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA) 1969. In this case, it would have been obvious for a person having ordinary skill in the pertinent art, at the time the invention was made was made to apply the technique of Nardi to the CMOS phase-lock loop circuit of Sutardja in order to employ a phase modulator in conjunction with a resonator in order to realize a phase locking oscillator circuit having a loop bandwidth broader than that of existing oscillator circuits.

Conclusion

3. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marceau Milord whose telephone number is 571-272-7853. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

Art Unit: 2682

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian C. Chin can be reached on 571-272-7848. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.


Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MARCEAU MILORD

Marceau Milord

Primary Examiner

Art Unit 2682


MARCEAU MILORD
PRIMARY EXAMINER